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at our Court at New Market the 12 Day of April 1705 In the fourth Year of our Reign.

By her Majesty's Command.

C. HEDGES.

To our Trusty and Well beloved
Francis Nicholson Esq. our
Lieutenant and Governor
General of
Virginia

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

VIRGINIA IN 1673-1676.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

APPLICATION FOR ARMS IN VIRGINIA, 1673.

(Abstract.)

The Governor, Council and Assembly of Virginia to Sir Thomas Chicheley For a supply of arms and ammunition which they request of the King for their defence—fifty pieces of ordnance 1000 musquets and as many horse arms and forty barrels of powder.

Signed as the preceding [Page 192].

[thus, Indorsed. Read in Council Oct. 3, 1673.]

(1 p. Col. Papers.)

COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA TO THE KING AND PRIVY COUNCIL, 1673.

(Copy.)

To the Kings Most Excellent Majestie and the Lords of his
Most Hon'ble Privy Councell. Your Ma'ties Councell
For the Collony of Virginia.

In all Humillity Present.

That haveing the Hono'r to serve you'r Ma'tie as yo'r Councell for this Place Under the R't Hon'ble Sr. Wm. Berkeley yo'r Ma'ties Governor here and Doubting some ill affected Persons Who are vexed with their losse in this late unhappy Accident¹ may unjustly asperse his Fame and give your Ma'tie ill Impressions of him Wee have thought it our Duty to yo'r Ma'tie and Justice to your Governor here, To give yo'r Ma'tie and your most Hon'ble Councell This true Character and Account of him & his Actions, That he hath for neere Thirty years Governd this Collony with that Prudence and Justice which hath gained him both Love & reverence from all the Inhabitants here, which wee looke on as our greatest Strength, For in this very Coniuncture had the People had A Distastefull Governor they would have hazarded the losse of this Countrey, and the rather because they doe believe their Condiicon would not be soe bad Under the Dutch in Point of Traffique as it is under the Merchants who now use them hardly (even to extremity) But this Governo'r Oppresseth them not, but on the Contrary spends all his revenue amongst them in Setting up Manufactures to their advantage who will follow his Example; Nor ought wee in gratitude to p'rtermitt the advantage this whole Country hath received from the Conquest of the Indians and the peace Wee have soe long enjoyed; which wee owe to his indefatigable Indeavors and Vigerous Pros-

¹ The "late unhappy accident" was the destruction or capture by the Dutch in Virginia waters, of so many merchant-men. The English merchants and ship owners had complained bitterly because there was no fort at Point Comfort, and apparently tried to hold Berkeley responsible.

ecution of that Warr¹ for severall yeares in most of the greatest expeditions whereof he was himselfe in p'son, to the very great hazard of his health and life, Then for his behavio'r in this last Conjuncture Wee due assure yo'r Ma'tie and yo'r most Hon'ble Councell that it was wonderfelly beyond what could be expected from a man of his age for he exposed his p'son to the greatest Danger of the Enemy by night and Day on the water and on the land Visiting the remoter parts, and with his pr'sence encouraging every one to doe well in their places, and at the same time takeing Care for the heart of the Countrey in soe much as he scarce eat or sleept to the hazard of his health nor did he Leave any part of A Prudent Governo'r or valliant Generall unp'formed but shewd very great Vigour and Conduct on all Occations where he saw it necessary nor, could he be blamed unlesse it were for exposing his p'son too much, and some of us who liveing neere him are most conversant with him, Doe assure yo'r Ma'tie and most Hon'ble Councell that he spends most of his time and Thoughts in the Contemplaton of yo'r Ma'ties Interests and in Contriving which way (on all Occations offered) he may be most Serviceable to your Ma'tie. This being the truth (though farr short of his Merritts) Wee doe pray to God to give him A much longer life and Continue his Strength of body and minde, and that he may Continue long in your Ma'ties favour to which is the very harty Prayer of yo'r Ma'ties Most Loyall and Obedient subjects and servants.

[signed] HEN. CHICHELEY,
EDWARD DIGGES,
THO. LUDWELL,
NATHANIELL BACON,
AUGUSTIN WARNER,
HENRY CORBYN,
DANIELL PARKE,
THO. BALLARD,
NICHOL. SPENCER.

¹This war was that after the Massacre of 1644. During this campaign, Opecanough was captured and the colony freed forever from any danger from the eastern Virginia Indians.

[Indorsed]

Read Nov. 7th 1673.

On behalf of Sir. William Berkeley. Read 7th 9'ber, 1673.
Rec'd 11 8'ber 73.

[The Copyist in the "Winder Papers" gave no office reference, but it should be Col. Papers, Vol. XXX, No. 71.]

COMMISSION TO SIR HENRY CHICHELEY AS DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

(Abstract.)

February 28, 1673-74.

The King's Commission to Sir Henry Chicheley to be Deputy Governor of and in Our Colony of Virginia and other the Territories thereon depending.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

ORDERS IN REGARD TO GILES BLAND.³

(Abstract.)

September 21, 1674.

Minute of a Grand Assembly held at James City requesting the Governor to issue forth his mandate for the appearance of Giles Bland before the Council of State to answer to an affront offered to this Grand Assembly in the person of Mr. Secretary which is highly resented by the House of Burgesses.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

³ Giles Bland was son of John Bland, an eminent London merchant, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Giles Green, Esq., of Uffington (who was M. P. for Corfe Castle *temp.* Charles I) and a nephew of Theodorick Bland of Westover, Virginia. John Bland had purchased large landed estates in Virginia, which were managed by his brother Theodorick until the death of the latter in 1671. After his uncle's death Giles Bland came to Virginia to take charge of his father's property and was at the same time appointed one of the collectors of the customs. Soon

[This paper is also entered in Col. Entry Book, No. 80, p. 65, with the memo. that it was with several other papers presented by Mr. Ludwell to the Committee for Trade and Plantations.]

GENERAL COURT ORDER AS TO GILES BLAND.

(Abstract.)

November 21, 1674.

Order of a General Court held at James City in reference to the complaint of Thos. Ludwell, Secretary of State against Giles Bland for speaking scandalously of the Council and ignominiously presumptuously and unworthily nailing one of Ludwell's gloves up at the State House Door with a most false and scandalous libel—that said Bland ask public pardon of the Secretary, give security for his good behaviour for the future, and for payment of a fine of 500 lbs. sterling within two years unless he can get the same remitted by an Order of the Privy Council. Certified Copy by Sir William Berkeley.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

[This paper is also entered in Col. Entry Book, No. 80, p. 65, with the memo. that it was with several other papers presented by Mr. Ludwell to the Committee for Trade & Plantations.]

after his arrival in Virginia, a long suit was commenced, first by John Bland against the widow of Theoderick Bland, and afterwards by Sarah, widow of John Bland against the same defendant, who by that time had become the wife of St. Leger Codd. It is probable that it was something in regard to this suit which caused the quarrel between Bland and Ludwell, and Bland's insulting language in regard to the Governor and Council. Bland was removed from his place as collector and heavily fined. He seems to have been a man of passionate temper and to have intensely resented his treatment. He sided energetically with Bacon and lead an expedition against Berkeley who had returned to the Eastern Shore; but was himself captured by a party under Philip Ludwell, brother of his former enemy. After trial by court martial he was hung on March 15, 1676-77, at "Bacon's Trench" near Jamestown.

PROPOSITION TO CONTINUE PURCHAS.

(Abstract.)

February 25, 1674.

Minutes of a Committee of Trade and Plantations. Their Lordships resolved to consider of a method of having journals from all Merchants Ships going long voyages and proposed a continuation of Purchas his History with relation to his Maj. Plantations but seemed to mention some Instructions given already in this matter by the Lords of the Admiralty and for finding out a fit person for this undertaking.

(Col. Entry Book, No. 104, p. 5.)

COMMISSION OF NATHANIEL BACON AS AUDITOR GENERAL.

(Abstract.)

Whitehall, May 12, 1675.

Warrant by the King confirming Nathaniel Bacon⁴ one of our Council for Virginia, in consideration of his good services and abilities in the Office of Auditor of the public accounts of that Colony in the room of Edward Diggs late Auditor, deceased.

(Colonial Papers 1 p.)

PROPOSAL TO SETTLE GREEKS IN VIRGINIA, &c.

(Abstract.)

Livorne⁵, May 25, 1675.

Mr. Ball to Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson, Setting forth the misery of the Mainotti, the inhabitants of the famous Morea who are greatly persecuted by the Turks who endeavour

⁴This was Nathaniel Bacon, Sr.

⁵Leghorn in Italian Livorno.

to drive them out of their Country, the numbers that have left in consequence and the great advantage to His Maj. service to encourage these "very laborious people" great hands at Oil, Wine, Wax, Cotton and Silk, to inhabit in Virginia, Jamaica &c. where they would doubtless produce the like commodities "which Colonies His Maj. is so well furnished with, wanting only people to be the greatest prince in the world." Proposals for shipping them &c.

(3 pp. Colonial Entry Book, Vol. 97, p. 25.)

"But the said Proposal being discoursed of was laid aside as a thing of charge."

N. B.—The Governor of Virginia was about this time entreating the English Govern't to send in that Colony skilful hands in the manufacture of silk.—W. N. S.

ACCOUNT OF THE TOBACCO IMPOST.

(Abstract.)

Virginia, June, 1675.

The public account of the 2 per Hogshead impost [upon tobacco] in Virginia.

Indorsed. "Rec'd from Mr. Secretary Coventry on 19 July 1677" Passed in the Assembly June 1676. Another Certified Copy by Robert Beverley is dated April 23, 1677.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

TREATY WITH THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(Abstract.)

Whitehall, August 5, 1675.

Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson to Governor Sir William Berkeley, Transmits a latin copy of the Treaty Marine with the States General of the United Provinces of 1 Dec. 1674.

(Colonial Entry Book, Vol. 93, p. 60.)

COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO GOVERNOR OF
VIRGINIA.

August 11, 1675.

The Committee of Council of Trade and Plantations to the Governor of Virginia. That the King has superseded the late Commission for Trade and Plantations and restored all the business of that nature to its accustomed channel of a Committee of his Privy Council. Require a clear and full account in writing of the state and condition of his Plantation, the rules and laws of Government, the revenue, numbers of planters, &c. &c. and also a journal of all things which have passed since his arrival there.

(2 pp. Colonial Entry Book, Vol. 97, p. 9.)

ORDER FOR ARREST OF GILES BLAND.

(Abstract.)

October 17, 1675.

Order of a General Court held at James City that Giles Bland for his scandalous letters read in open Court and false and mutinous reports, assertions, behaviours and deportments towards Governor Berkeley which he either would not or could not justify be committed to the custody of the High Sheriff of James City County until he give security for his good behaviour—and suspending him from his place of Collector of his Maj. Customs and all other offices in Virginia until his Maj. pleasure be further known.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

RICHARD LEE APPOINTED COUNCILLOR.

(Abstract.)

[early in (?) 1676.]

The King to Sir William Berkeley Governor of Virginia or in his absence to the Regent Councillor or Council there.

To admit and swear Richard Lee⁶ to be of the Council of Virginia and in the Commission of Oyer and Terminer.
(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

N. B.—Major Richard Lee, a loyal discreet person, worthy of the place to which he was lately advanced of being one of his Maj. Council of Virginia.

H. M. Commissioners Report dated 15 Oct. 1677.

GOVERNOR BERKELEY TO SECRETARY WILLIAMS ON
APRIL 1, 1676.

(Copy.)

[Col. Papers, Vol. 62.]

Right Honorable and my Most Honord

I had the Honor to receive a letter from you this yeare, concerning the peaceable Admission of the Dutch Shippes in Case any of them either by Winds or other Accidents should be forced into Our Harbours and I beseech you Sr. to beleieve

⁶ Richard Lee (2nd of the name) of "Mt. Pleasant," Westmoreland county, was born 1647 and died March 12, 1714. After the accession of William and Mary he refused to take the oaths and for a time was out of the Council; but appears to have reconsidered the matter as he soon became again a member and continued to hold the position until his death. He married Lettice, daughter of Henry Corbin and was grandfather of the two Lee's who signed the Declaration of Independence. Richard Lee's tomb remains at "Mt. Pleasant" with the following epitaph:

"Hic Conditur Corpus Richardi Lee Armigeri, Nati in Virginia, filii Richardi Lee generosi, et antiqua familia, in Merton-Regis, in Comitatu Salopiensi, oriundi.

In magistratum obeundo boni publici studiosissimi, in literis Graecis et Latinis et aliis humanioris literaturae disciplinis versatissimi.

Deo, quem, summa observentia semper coluit, animam tranquillus reddidit XII mo. die Martii, Anno MDCCXIV, aetat LXVIII.

Hic, juxta, situm est corpus Laetitia ejusdem uxoris fidae, filiae Henrici Corbyn, generosi; liberorum matris Amantissimae, pietate erga Deum, charitate erga egenos benignitate ergo omnes insignis. Obiit Octob. die vi, MDCCVI, aetatis XLIX."

that I had not had the Honor of first letter from so great a person as you are, if I had had anything fit to importune you who are so Eminent in his Ma'ties greatest neerest and most weighty service But Sr. I have a little Tasted of the trouble of Business and know how unwelcome and unseasonable it is to persons of great imployment to receive letters that signify nothing but the trouble of answering them this Sr. I most humbly beg of you for what is past and to assure you for the future there shal be nothing that may conduce to his most sacred Ma'ties service but you shal have notice of it transmitted to you by your most humble and obedient servant.

And now Sr. that I give you the trouble of a letter I hope it wil not be impertinent to give you the relation of our Neighbours' as wel as of our selves and the more because their Troubles were the Cause and beginning of ours: and first I wil say, that al English planters on the Maine Coast [have (?)] more land then they are safely able to hold from those they have disposedd of it This was the cause of the New-England troubles for the Indians Complaining that strangers had left them no land to support and preserve their wives and children from famine the very Governors told them that those y't could not live by them would doe well to depart farther from thence the Indians that had been Schooled by them ask't them if this uncharitable expulsion of them (who admitted them proudly when they might easily have excluded them from seating on their ground) were according to the Charitable doctrines they had learned from their God to w'ch they replied that God had given [the] land to them and they would hold it adding farther that the Indians were to weake and Ignorant to contend with them This Answer so exasperated the Indians y't they immediately resolved to revenge or dye, the neerest to the English communicated their sufferings to those farther of and told them if they did not Joyne to resist the common Ennimie

'The "Neghbors" were the New England Colonies. The war with the Indians is that commonly called "King Philip's War." The troubles of the Puritan New Englanders are evidently not a source of unalloyed grief to the royalist Berkeley.

the next complaynt would be theirs for the English sayd they founded their oppressions with no other measure then their inability of not being able to doe more but as soone as their strength and numbers encreased the more remoter parts should find how farr their Avrice extended to those that hindred the effects of it These and other considerations so much enraged the Indians that presently they were Leagues made with those that were formerly Innimies and on a sodune they assault the English in their Townes and farmes kil many men women and children and an incredible number of horses and cattle and on my faith Sr. I cannot learne that since in the numerous encounters they have had the English have seldome had the better of them but have often lost whole parties (to a man or two) that have been sent out against them what ever the event be (for I have not heard from them thes five weekes at least) The New-England men wil not recover their wealht and Townes they have lost thes twenty coming yeares.

And now Sr. because I sayde the beginning of the New-England troubles were the cause of ours I must proceed to say that when the New-England Indians resolved to attaque the New-England men they sent Emmissaries as far as our parts to enduce our Indians to doe the like and it is almost incredible what intelligence distant Indians hold with one the other most certaine it is that a Nation called the sesquaiahannocks^a murdered some people in Maryland, and in our parts Joyning to Maryland but we quickly destroyed most of those that were got into a fort but since that in one night some of the same nation murthured six and thirty weomen and children in one of our frontier plantations and then fled towards the

^aThe Susquenannocks took refuge in an old fort supposed to have been near the present site of the city of Washington. The Virginia forces in this expedition were comanded by John Washington and those of Maryland by Thomas Freeman. Five Indians who had come in as hostages were put to death—an occurrence which caused much discussion and difference of statement as to the responsibility for this barbarous act. The Indian hostilities all along the Virginia frontier at this time were the immediate cause of Bacon's Rebellion. See Campbell's *History of Virginia*, 284-286.

mountains from whence we have heard no more then this from them that they live only on Acornes that they have Robed other lesser nations of the Indians of and so made them their Ennimies and we have now such a strength on the frontiers of al our Plantations that we cannot feare them if they were ten times more in number then they are But most honord Sr. as I sayde at first al English planters hold more land then they are able to defend this we al complayne of but no power of ours can redresse because they have this priviledge by his Ma'ties Grant and indeed our Indians have been so often subjected that there has been long, no Evident Cause to feare them nor shal we ever doe it if we can get our merchants to trust us with some considerable quantity of Powder and 'Amunition which shal faithfully and punctually be repayde them. Right honorable I feare I have trespasd too much in shewing my selfe grateful to you for the favour and hono'r of your letter.

April the first 1676.

Your most humble Dutiful and Oblieged servant

WILLIAM BERKELEY.

[In the Winder Copy no address is given, but the short abstract in 1 Eylst Cal. Col. State Papers gives *address and reference*—Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVI, No. 36.]

GOVERNOR BERKELEY TO THOMAS LUDWELL, APRIL 1, 1676.

(Copy.)

Most honord Sr.

it is a greate misfortune to us al that your letters w'ch concerne the Country came in Eveling⁹ [?] who is not yet arrived and as an ungrounded report sayes is gonne to the Barbadoes pray God it be so wel for then in time we shall heare what is donne for as yet we know nothing of particulars and here are

⁹One of the Evelyn family (several members of which lived in Virginia and Maryland) is several times mentioned in contemporary documents as master of a merchant ship trading to Virginia.

divers that would faine perswade the People that al their High Taxes wil bring them no benefit so that if the most advantageous termes had beene proposed to us it had beene impossible to have perswaded the people to have parted with more Tobb. til a more certaine demonstration had been given them of what is already donne I appeasd two mutinies this last yeare raysed by some secret villaines that wisperd amongst the People that there was nothing entended by the fifty pound leavy but the enriching of some few people But this yeare it has beene cherfully payde by every one though the necessity of a new tax is layde uppon us for the Indians are Generally combind against us in al the northerne parts of America they have destroyed divers Townes in New-England kild more then a thousand fighting men seldome were worsted in any encounter and have made the New-England men desert above a hundred miles of ground of that land w'ch they had divers yeares seated and built Townes on I have heard from thence this fortnight but expect to heare no very good newes when I doe for they either have not or pretend not to have mony to pay their soldiers But what ever the successe be they wil not this next twenty yeares recover what they have lost and expended in this warr they had taken in their last harvest before the Indians envaded them and declared the warr against them yet now they are in such want of provisions that they have sent us abundance of vessels to buy of us great quantities of al sort as Porke beefe and Corne in so much that I and the Council first and since the General Assembly have beene forced to promulgate a severe law that no more provisions shal be exported from hence and I thinke al considering men conclude that one yeares want of provision does impoverish kingdomes and states (of al natures) more then seaven yeares Luxury but this is not halfe the New-England mens misery for they have lost al their Beaver trade Halfe at least of their fishing and have nothing to carry to the Barbadoes with whose commodities they were wont to carry away our Tobb: and other provisions Add to this the new tax of one penny per pound on Tobb w'ch my Officers rigourously exact of them to conclude this if this warr lasts one Yeare longer they in new England

will be the poorest miserablest People of al the Plantations of the English in America Indeed I should Pitty them had they deservd it of the King or his Blessed father.

But: Now for what has pas'd with us the Susquasahanocks this last yeare kild two or three of our men in Patomeck and as many in Maryland and then enforted themselves in Maryland and we and the Marylanders Joynd our smal forces and tear [or turn] them from their fort since which time some other Party of that barbarous Nation kild about six and thirty men women and children in the freshes of Rappahannock River and since that they kild two men at Mr. Birds¹⁰ House which I thinke were most foolishly lost more mischiefe I cannot heare they have done to us and to prevent more the Grand Assembly have ordered that five hundred men be imediately rayseed to defend the heads of al the Rivers so that by God's Assistance I hope we shal heare of little more Hurt donne to us if I doe you shal weekly have intelligence from me And now Deare Mr. Secretary consider how indigent we are of your assistance and those Councillors that are with you for since your departure Mr. Diggs Mr. Bennet Mr. Corbin Coll. Aug. Warner are deade Coll Willis gone for England Major General Wood kept to his house by lamenesse and other infirmities Sr. Henry Chicheley and Coll Spencer so remote that they cannot posible be heare on any Emergency so that al I have left to assist me are Coll. Bacon Mr. Ballard your Brother and Mr. Bray and sometimes Coll. Swann Coll. Bridger and Coll. Cole but know that thes last are either remote or very inconveniently seated to helpe me in Emergencies yet I hope by the Grace of God we shal easily repel the Ennimie if some seditious sperits amangst ourselves hinder not our proceedings who for pretext of their Villiny spread amongst the People the intolerableness of this most necessary charge of the Warr I thanke God the Assembly has given me nothing this last three years els that would have been a pretext also but I have wried you: shippes are now weekly going from hence and you shal sud-

¹⁰ Mr. Byrd's house was "Belvidere" at the site of the present Richmond.

denly heare from me againe my wife and Jenny [?] present
their humble service to you.

Your most affectionate humble servant

WILL: BERKELEY.

April the first 1676.

[Indorsed.]

Sr. W. Berkeley To Mr. Ludwell. Rec'd 8th June, 1676.

COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATION TO
GOVERNOR BERKELEY.

(Copy.)

Whitehall, April 6, 1676.

[Another letter is signed at the same time concerning the
omissions in the execution of the Acts of Trade, vizt.]

After our hearty comendations unto you, there hath lately
been great Complaints presented unto his Ma'tie about omis-
sions in executing the Act of Navigation made in the Twelfth
as also of the Plantation Act made in the 25th Year of His
Ma'ties reign as if by connivance or neglect there were per-
mitted such a liberty of Trade in the Foreign Plantations as
will prove very pernicious unto this Kingdom. Therefore ob-
serving the great dangers and penalties in Law, which the
Governors and those that are intrusted do incur, if the proof
of any miscarriage of this nature can be brought home &
charged upon them and knowing withal that if the Gov-
ernors of the Plantations did according to the provision of law
send home copies of the bonds & lists of ships there laden it
would be of great avail to prevent the frauds that are used
in carrying the Plantation Commodities to other parts. We
have thought it for his Ma'ties service & for your own se-
curity to give you advertisement thereof. And the rather
because by a late account from the Commissioners of his
Ma'ties Customs We find that the bonds which are to be
returned twice every year do very sparingly come in. And
that scare any lists of the ships that trade within Your Gov-
ernment, the Commodities which are enumerated by law are

sent over which with the bonds should be returned oncc every year at the least.

Therefore referring You for your better observation of what is expected of you to the said laws in general we yet think fit to put you here in mind that you are to take a strict care not to suffer any ships to trade within that your Government but such as are belonging to the people of England or some of his Ma'ties Plantations and navigated according to law. And that if any vessel shall import into Your government any European commodities from any other place but only such as were actually laden I ship'd in England (except such commodities as are allowed by law) that you cause seizure to be made of all such ships and vessel and all the commodities therein imported. You are also to take care that bonds with sufficient surety be taken of all masters of vessels to bring & unload in some part of England. Wales or Berwick upon Tweed and no other place all the enumerated Plantation Commodities they shall take on board in the respective Plantations, Copies of which bonds are to be returned twice every year as also exact lists of ships, once every year at least together with the bonds as by the law is required. And that any of the said bonds upon forfeiture thereof be put in sure & prosecuted according to Law. And so not doubting of your care & punctual observance in this matter which is of so high importance to his Ma'ties service & so penal to you in the omission thereof we are resolved to be very strict inquisitors & to exact from you a frequent & punctual account.

We bid you heartily farewell.

From the Court at Whitehall this sixth day of April 1676.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

(Abstract.)

Whitehall, April 10, 1676.

Minutes of a Committee of Trade and Plantations. Letters are prepared to the Governor abroad. To Sir. Wm. Berkeley,

Governor of Virginia to give strict account what obedience is paid to the Navigation & Plantation Acts—and another letter sending several Heads of Enquiry to return an account of the Country thereupon which Heads of Enquiry comprised in 30 Articles are entered. An addition is made to Gov. Berkeley's in the 16th Article, in reference to the present state of the silk trade.

(4 pp. Colonial Entry Book, No. 104, pp. 104-107.)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY ORDERS

For the Main Army under Washington. 1778-1779.

(From Originals in the Collection in the Virginia Historical Society.)

(CONTINUED)

D. O. Ramapough, Septem'r 28th 79.

F. Officer Major Meriwether tomorrow.

At a Division Court Martial whereof Colo. Gist was president, held the 25th Inst. Jno. Leake Adonijor David, Soldiers in the Second Virg'a Regt. And Thomas Moore of the 5th Virg'a Regm't, were found Guilty of Desertion. And Sentenced to Receive 100 Lashes Each.

At the same Court on the 27th Inst. Rich'd Edwards Soldier in the 8th Virg'a Reg't was found Guilty of Desertion. And Stealing Soldiers Cloths—And Sentenced to Receive One hundred Lashes.